

IRREDUCIBLE NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS WITH MULTIPLICITY THREE AND FOUR

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we analyze the irreducibility of numerical semigroups with multiplicity up to four. Our approach uses the notion of Kunz-coordinates vector of a numerical semigroup recently introduced in [4]. With this tool we also completely describe the whole family of minimal decompositions into irreducible numerical semigroups with the same multiplicity for this set of numerical semigroups. We give detailed examples to show the applicability of the methodology and conditions for the irreducibility of well-known families of numerical semigroups as those that are generated by a generalized arithmetic progression.

1. INTRODUCTION

A numerical semigroup is a subset S of \mathbb{N} (here \mathbb{N} denotes the set of non-negative integers) closed under addition, containing zero and such that $\mathbb{N} \setminus S$ is finite. Numerical semigroups were first considered while studying the set of nonnegative solutions of Diophantine equations and their study is closely related to the analysis of monomial curves (see [7]). By these reasons, the theory of numerical semigroups has attracted a number of researchers from the algebraic community. For instance, some terminology from algebraic geometry has been exported to this field as the multiplicity (the smallest positive integer belonging to the semigroup), the genus (the number of nonnegative integers not belonging to the semigroup), or the embedding dimension (the cardinal of the minimal system of generators of the semigroup). Further details about the theory of numerical semigroups can be found in the recent monograph by Rosales and García-Sánchez [21].

A numerical semigroup is said irreducible if it cannot be expressed as an intersection of two numerical semigroups containing it properly. This notion was introduced in [17] where it is also shown that the family of irreducible numerical semigroups is the union of two families of numerical semigroups with special importance in this theory: symmetric and pseudo-symmetric numerical semigroups. The Frobenius number of a numerical semigroup is the largest integer not belonging to the semigroup. Then, symmetric (resp. pseudo-symmetric) numerical are those irreducible numerical semigroups with odd (resp. even) Frobenius number (see [1, 9]).

The irreducibility of a numerical semigroup have been widely studied in the literature (see [6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19]). Furthermore, apart from the theory of semigroups, this notion is connected with commutative ring theory. In fact, let S be a numerical semigroup, \mathbb{K} a field, and $\mathbb{K}[[t]]$ the ring of formal power series over \mathbb{K} . It is well-known that $\mathbb{K}[[S]] = \left\{ \sum_{s \in S} a_s t^s : a_s \in \mathbb{K} \right\}$ is a subring of $\mathbb{K}[[t]]$, called the ring of the semigroup associated to S (see for instance, [1]). Properties over the numerical semigroup S are translated to the ring associated to S . Actually, it is well-known that if the numerical semigroup is symmetric, the ring associated to it is a Gorenstein ring (see [10]) and if the semigroup is pseudo-symmetric, the ring is a Kunz ring (see [2]).

In [3], it is introduced the notion of m -irreducibility, which extends the concept of irreducibility when the multiplicity is fixed. A numerical semigroup with multiplicity m is said m -irreducible if it cannot be expressed as an intersection of two numerical semigroups with multiplicity m and containing it properly. In [3] apart from introducing this notion, the set of m -irreducible numerical semigroups is characterized in terms of its special gaps and also by its genus and Frobenius number. An interesting problem when

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treating the irreducibility of a numerical semigroup is to minimally decompose a numerical semigroup into (m -)irreducible ones, in the sense that the decomposition involves the minimum number of semigroups. In [3] it is also given an algorithm to compute such a decomposition. A different approach, by applying integer programming tools, is proposed in [4] to compute more efficiently (in polynomial time) minimal decompositions of numerical semigroups with multiplicity m , into m -irreducible numerical semigroups. In that approach it is used the notion of Kunz-coordinates vector to translate the considered problem in the problem of finding some integer optimal solutions, with respect to appropriate objective functions, in a Kunz polytope. The encoding of a numerical semigroup as a integer vector was first considered in [11] and [14] and it is based on the Apéry set codification of a semigroup with respect to its multiplicity. This useful tool has been also applied to compute the number of numerical semigroups with a given genus [5].

Here, we analyze the irreducibility of the family of numerical semigroups with multiplicities 3 and 4. The characterizations of this set of numerical semigroups in terms of the Frobenius number, the genus or the ratio is studied in [20]. Note that the case when the multiplicity of the semigroup is 2 is trivial since any numerical semigroup with multiplicity 2 is symmetric (see [20]) and then irreducible. Although in general the notions of irreducibility and m -irreducibility are different, we prove that these notions coincide when m is three or four (and obviously for $m = 2$). Furthermore, we give explicit and simple conditions over the Kunz-coordinates vector of a numerical semigroups to be irreducible in these cases. Then, for a given numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3 (resp. 4), we describe minimal decompositions into 3-irreducible (resp. 4-irreducible) numerical semigroups.

We apply this approach to analyze some subfamilies of numerical semigroups with multiplicities 3 or 4: 3 and 4-symmetric numerical semigroups, 3 and 4-pseudosymmetric numerical semigroups or semigroups generated by generalized arithmetic sequences.

In Section 2 we recall the main definitions and results needed through this paper. Section 3 is devoted to analyze the family of numerical semigroups with multiplicity 3. We characterize in this section the set of 3-irreducible numerical semigroups in terms of its Kunz-coordinates vector, and we explicitly describe the minimal decomposition of any numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3 into irreducible numerical semigroups. An analogous analysis is done in Section 4 for the case when the multiplicity is four.

2. PRELIMINARIES

A numerical semigroup is a subset S of \mathbb{N} closed under addition, containing zero and such that $\mathbb{N} \setminus S$ is finite. The reader is referred to the recent monograph by Rosales and García-Sánchez [21] for further details about the theory of numerical semigroups.

The multiplicity of a numerical semigroup S is the smallest non zero element belonging to it, and it is usually denoted by $m(S)$. A numerical semigroup S is said irreducible (resp. m -irreducible) if it cannot be expressed as an intersection of two numerical semigroups (resp. numerical semigroups with multiplicity m) containing it properly. In [3] the authors characterize the set of m -irreducible numerical semigroups for any positive integer m . For the sake of completeness, we recall some of these characterizations that will be useful for the development done in this paper.

For any numerical semigroup S , the Frobenius number of S , $F(S)$, is the largest integer not belonging to S , and the genus of S , $g(S)$, is the number of nonnegative integers that do not belong to S . The following result completely determines the set of m -irreducible numerical semigroups. Here $\lceil q \rceil$ stands for the ceiling integer part of any $q \in \mathbb{Q}$.

Lemma 1 (Proposition 6 in [3]). *A numerical semigroup, S , with multiplicity m is m -irreducible if and only if one of the following conditions holds:*

- (1) $S = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : x \geq m\} \cup \{0\}$.
- (2) $S = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : x \geq m, x \neq F(S)\} \cup \{0\}$.
- (3) S is an irreducible numerical semigroup.

From the above result is easy to obtain the next lemma.

Lemma 2. *Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity m . Then, S is m -irreducible if and only if*

$$g(S) = \left\{ m - 1, m, \left\lceil \frac{F(S) + 1}{2} \right\rceil \right\}.$$

Other useful set that appear when one analyzes irreducible numerical semigroups is the set of special gaps of a semigroup. Let S be a numerical semigroup, the set of special gaps of S is:

$$\text{SG}(S) = \{h \in \mathbb{N} \setminus S : S \cup \{h\} \text{ is a numerical semigroup}\}$$

If $m(S) = m$, we denote by $\text{SG}_m(S) = \{h \in \text{SG}(S) : h > m\}$ the set of special gaps of S larger than the multiplicity. Note that when $h \in \text{SG}_m(S)$, $S' = S \cup \{h\}$ is a numerical semigroup with multiplicity m and that $F(S) \in \text{SG}_m(S)$ if $S \neq \{0, m, \rightarrow\}$.

Then, a m -irreducible numerical semigroup can be detected by counting the special gaps larger than m . We denote by $\{n_1, \dots, n_k, \rightarrow\} = \{n_1, \dots, n_k\} \cup \{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \geq n_k + 1\}$ for any $n_1, \dots, n_k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Lemma 3 ([3]). *Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity m . Then, S is m -irreducible if and only if $\#\text{SG}_m(S) \leq 1$. Furthermore, $\text{SG}_m(S) = \emptyset$ if and only if $S = \{0, m, \rightarrow\}$.*

Once the set of m -irreducible numerical semigroups is characterized, one may be interested in decomposing a numerical semigroup as an intersection of m -irreducible numerical semigroups. Actually, any numerical semigroup with multiplicity m can be decomposed into m -irreducible numerical semigroups ([3, Proposition 1]). In that paper it is also given an algorithm for obtaining a minimal (in the sense of the minimum number of elements involved in the intersection) decomposition into m -irreducible numerical semigroup by using the Apéry set of the numerical semigroup. In [4], some algorithms for obtaining such a minimal decomposition by formulating the problem as an integer programming model and by using the notion of Kunz-coordinated vector of a numerical semigroup.

Definition 4 (Apéry set and Kunz-coordinates). *Let S be a numerical semigroup and $s \in S$.*

- (1) *The Apéry set of S with respect to $s \in S$ is the set $\text{Ap}(S, s) = \{w_0 = 0, w_1, \dots, w_{s-1}\}$, where w_i is the least element in S congruent with i modulo s , for $i = 1, \dots, s-1$.*
- (2) *The Kunz-coordinates vector of S is the integer vector $x \in \mathbb{N}^{m-1}$ whose components are $x_i = \frac{w_i - i}{m}$ where $m = m(S)$ and $\text{Ap}(S, m) = \{w_0 = 0, w_1, \dots, w_{m-1}\}$.*

The Kunz-coordinates vector were implicitly used in [14] and in [5] for counting numerical semigroups of a given genus. The importance of the Kunz-coordinates vector for representing a numerical semigroup is also shown in the following result.

Lemma 5 (Theorem 11 in [14]). *Each numerical semigroup is one-to-one identified with its Kunz-coordinates.*

Furthermore, the set of Kunz-coordinates vectors of the numerical semigroups with multiplicity m is the set of solutions of the following system of diophantine inequalities:

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ll} x_i \geq 1 & \text{for all } i \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}, \\ x_i + x_j - x_{i+j} \geq 0 & \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq j \leq m-1, i+j \leq m-1, \\ x_i + x_j - x_{i+j-m} \geq -1 & \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq j \leq m-1, i+j > m, \\ x_i \in \mathbb{N} & \text{for all } i \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}. \end{array}$$

The bijective correspondence given in the above result between numerical semigroups with multiplicity m is given by $(x_1, \dots, x_{m-1}) \mapsto \langle mx_1 + 1, \dots, mx_{m-1} + m - 1 \rangle$.

An integer vector $x \in \mathbb{N}^{m-1}$ is said a Kunz-coordinates vector if it is the Kunz-coordinates vector of some numerical semigroup with multiplicity m . Thus, being a Kunz-coordinates vector is equivalent to be a solution of the diophantine system of inequalities (1).

The Frobenius number, the genus and the special gaps larger than the multiplicity of a numerical semigroup can be computed by manipulating the Kunz-coordinates vector of a numerical semigroup (see [4]): Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity m and $x \in \mathbb{N}^{m-1}$ its Kunz-coordinates vector. Then, by Selmer's formulas [22], $g(S) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} x_i$, $F(S) = \max\{mx_i + i\} - m$ and

$$(2) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{SG}_m(S) = \{h_i = m(x_i - 1) + i : \\ \quad x_i + x_j > x_{i+j} \text{ for } j \text{ such that } i+j < m, \\ \quad x_i + x_j > x_{i+j-m} - 1 \text{ for } j \text{ such that } i+j > m, \\ \quad \text{and } 2h_i \geq mx_{2h_i \pmod{m}} + 2h_i \pmod{m}, \\ \quad i = 1, \dots, m-1\}. \end{array}$$

Hence, by lemmas 5 and 2 and the expression of the genus and the Frobenius number of a numerical semigroup in terms of its Kunz-coordinates vector, the set of Kunz-coordinates vectors of all the m -irreducible numerical semigroups is the entire set of solutions of system (1) when adding the constraint

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} x_i \in \{m-1, m, \max_i \{mx_i + i\} - m\}.$$

We are interested in decomposing a numerical semigroup S with multiplicity m into m -irreducible numerical semigroups. Then, the m -irreducible numerical semigroups involved in such a decomposition can be found among the set of oversemigroups of S with multiplicity m , that is, the set

$$\mathcal{O}_m(S) = \{S' \text{ numerical semigroup} : S \subseteq S' \text{ and } m(S') = m\}$$

If $x \in \mathbb{N}^{m-1}$ is the Kunz-coordinates vector of S , the set $\mathcal{O}_m(S)$ is one-to-one identified, in terms of Kunz-coordinates vectors, with the set of *undercoordinates* of x , that is, with the set

$$\mathcal{U}_m(x) = \{x' \in \mathbb{N}^{m-1} : x' \text{ is a Kunz-coordinates vector and } x' \leq x\}$$

where \leq stands for the component-wise order in \mathbb{N}^{m-1} (see [3]).

Thus, the undercoordinates of a Kunz-coordinates vector are in the form $x - y$ with $y \in \mathbb{N}^{m-1}$ and such that $x - y$ is a Kunz-coordinates vector. Since we are interested in decomposing a numerical semigroup S whose Kunz-coordinates vector is $x \in \mathbb{N}^{m-1}$, into m -irreducible numerical semigroups, by applying (1) to $x - y$, the conditions for y to be $x - y$ a m -irreducible Kunz-coordinates vector are:

$$\begin{aligned} & y_i \leq x_i - 1 \text{ for all } i \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}, \\ & y_i + y_j - y_{i+j} \leq x_i + x_j - x_{i+j} \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq j \leq m-1, i+j \leq m-1, \\ (P^m(x)) \quad & y_i + y_j - y_{i+j} \leq x_i + x_j - x_{i+j} + 1 \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq j \leq m-1, i+j > m, \\ (3) \quad & \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} y_i \in M(x, y), \\ & y \in \mathbb{N}_+^{m-1}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{where } M(x, y) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} x_i - m, \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} x_i - m + 1, \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} x_i - \left\lceil \frac{\max_i \{m(x_i - y_i) + i\} - m + 1}{2} \right\rceil \right\}.$$

If condition (3) is $\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} y_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} x_i - m + 1$, the unique solution is $x - y = (1, \dots, 1)$, whose associated numerical semigroup is $S_m = \{0, m, \rightarrow\}$. S_m is the maximal element in the set of numerical semigroups with multiplicity m . Hence, S_m appears only in its own decomposition and in no one else.

By solving the above system of diophantine inequalities, we obtain a decomposition of S into m -irreducible numerical semigroups, in terms of its Kunz-coordinates vectors. To get a minimal decomposition the entire set of solutions of $(P^m(x))$ must be filtered conveniently to avoid redundant solutions. For designing such a filter we use the following result:

Lemma 6 ([3]). *Let S be numerical semigroups with multiplicity m and $S_1, \dots, S_n \in \mathcal{O}_m(S)$. $S = S_1 \cap \dots \cap S_n$ if and only if $\text{SG}_m(S) \cap (\text{G}(S_1) \cup \dots \cup \text{G}(S_n)) = \text{SG}_m(S)$.*

From the above result, the problem of minimally decomposing a numerical semigroup with multiplicity m , S , into m -irreducible numerical semigroups is translated into the problem of finding a set of oversemigroups of S that minimally covers the special gaps larger than m of S . To check if a solution of $(P^m(x))$ contains an specific special gap $h \in \text{SG}_m(S)$, in [4] it is proven the following result that analyzes the structure of the system in terms of the elements in $\text{SG}_m(S)$.

Lemma 7. *Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity m and Kun-coordinates vector $x \in \mathbb{N}^{m-1}$. Then, there exists a minimal decomposition of S into m -irreducible numerical semigroups $S = S_1 \cap \dots \cap S_k$ with the following properties:*

- (1) $h_i = F(S_i) \in \text{SG}_m(S)$.
- (2) If $x^i = x - y^i$ is the Kunz-coordinates vector of S_i , then $y_{h_i}^i \pmod{m} = 0$, for $i = 1, \dots, k$.

$$(3) \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} y_j^i = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} x_i - \left\lceil \frac{h_i + 1}{2} \right\rceil & \text{if } h_i > 2m, \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} x_i - m & \text{if } h_i < 2m. \end{cases}, \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, k.$$

Finally, we recall this useful result that also appears in [4]:

Proposition 8. *Let $x \in \mathbb{N}_+^{m-1}$ be a Kunz-coordinates vector, $y \in \mathbb{N}_+^{m-1}$ and $h \in \text{SG}_m(x)$. If $x - y$ is a undercoordinate of x , then, $h \in G(x - y)$ if and only if $y_h \pmod{m} = 0$. Furthermore, $F(x - y)$ is the unique element in $\{h \in \text{SG}_m(x) : h \pmod{m} = \max\{i \in \{1, \dots, m-1\} : y_i = 0\}\}$.*

3. 3-IRREDUCIBLE NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS

In this section we analyze the set of 3-irreducible numerical semigroups, that is, the set of numerical semigroups with multiplicity 3 and such that cannot be expressed as an intersection of numerical semigroups with multiplicity 3. Once this set is described, we give explicit decomposition into 3-irreducible numerical semigroups for any numerical semigroup with multiplicity three.

It is clear that every irreducible numerical semigroup with multiplicity m is also m -irreducible. However, in general, the converse is not true. First we prove that both notions are equivalent when the multiplicity is three.

Lemma 9. *Every 3-irreducible numerical semigroup is irreducible.*

Proof. Let S be a 3-irreducible numerical semigroup. By Lemma 1 one of the following conditions must be satisfied:

- (1) $S = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : x \geq 3\} \cup \{0\}$. In this case $S = \langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle$, that is irreducible ($2 = g(S) = \left\lceil \frac{F(S)+1}{2} \right\rceil = \left\lceil \frac{2+1}{2} \right\rceil = 2$).
- (2) $S = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : x \geq m, x \neq F(S)\} \cup \{0\}$. In this case, either $S = \langle 3, 4 \rangle$ or $S = \langle 3, 5, 7 \rangle$. Both numerical semigroups are irreducible.
- (3) S is an irreducible numerical semigroup. In this case we are done.

□

From the above lemma the conditions for a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3 to be 3-irreducible are also valid to check if the numerical semigroup is irreducible. Furthermore, as a consequence of Proposition 1 in [3] and the above result, any numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3 can be minimally decomposed into irreducible numerical semigroups with multiplicity 3.

Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3. Its Kunz-coordinates vector consists of a positive integer vector with two components $x = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{N}^2$. Then, S is 3-irreducible if (x_1, x_2) is a solution of

any of the two systems described by system (1) when adding the constraint $\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} x_i \in \{m-1, m, \max_i \{mx_i + i\} - m\}$. Also, by Lemma 3, S is 3-irreducible if its set of special gaps larger than the multiplicity has 0 or 1 elements. In the following result we explicitly describe the set of special gaps greater than 3 of S .

Proposition 10. *Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3 with Kunz coordinates vector $x = (x_1, x_2)$. Then, the set of special gaps larger than 3 is:*

$$\text{SG}_3(S) = \begin{cases} \{ \} & \text{if } x = (1, 1), \\ \{3x_1 - 2\} & \text{if } 2x_1 \geq x_2 + 2, x_1 \geq 2 \text{ and } 2x_2 \leq x_1, \\ \{3x_2 - 1\} & \text{if } 2x_2 \geq x_1 + 1, x_2 \geq 2 \text{ and } 2x_1 \leq x_2 + 1, \\ \{3x_1 - 2, 3x_2 - 1\} & \text{if } 2x_1 \geq x_2 + 2, 2x_2 \geq x_1 + 1 \text{ and } x_1, x_2 \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

Proof. By the description of $\text{SG}_3(S)$ in terms of its Kunz-coordinates vector (2), we only need to check if $3(x_1 - 1) + 1 = 3x_1 - 2$ and $3(x_2 - 1) + 2 = 3x_2 - 1$ are special gaps larger than the multiplicity or not. First, those elements must be greater than m , i.e., $x_1 \geq 2$ and $x_2 \geq 2$.

- For $h_1 = 3x_1 - 2$, $h_1 \in \text{SG}_3(S)$ if and only if $x_1 + x_1 > x_2$ (to be in M) and $2(3(x_1 - 2) + 1) \geq 3x_2 + 2$ since $h_1 \pmod{3} = 1$. Equivalently, if $2x_1 > x_2$ and $2x_1 \geq x_2 + 2$. Clearly, it is deduced that $x_1 \geq 2$.

- For $h_2 = 3x_2 - 1$, $h_2 \in \text{SG}_3(S)$ if and only if $x_2 + x_2 > x_1 - 1$ and $2(3(x_2 - 1) + 1) \geq 3x_1 + 1$ since $h_2 \pmod{3} = 2$. Equivalently, if $2x_2 > x_1 - 1$ and $2x_2 \geq x_1 + 1$. We also have that $x_2 \geq 2$.

By combining both possibilities we obtain the result. \square

From the above result we can completely characterize, in terms of their Kunz-coordinates vectors, those numerical semigroups with multiplicity 3 that are 3-irreducible by applying Lemma 3.

Theorem 11. *Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3 and Kunz-coordinates vector $x = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{N}^2$. Then, S is irreducible if and only if one of the following conditions holds:*

- (1) $x_1 = x_2 = 1$,
- (2) $2x_1 \geq x_2 + 2$ and $2x_2 \leq x_1$.
- (3) $2x_2 \geq x_1 + 1$ and $2x_1 \leq x_2 + 1$.

Example 12 (Numerical semigroups generated by a generalized arithmetic sequence). *For h, d, k positive integer such that $k \leq 2$ and $\gcd(d, 3) = 1$, the numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3, $S = \langle 3, 3h + d, 3h + 2d, \dots, 3 + kd \rangle$ is said that is generated by a generalized arithmetic sequence. In [13] it is proved that $\text{Ap}(S, 3) = \{0, 3h \left\lceil \frac{1}{k} \right\rceil + d, 3h \left\lceil \frac{2}{k} \right\rceil + 2d\}$. Then, if $d = 3D + 1$ ($d \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$), the Kunz-coordinates vector of S is $x = (h \left\lceil \frac{1}{k} \right\rceil + D, h \left\lceil \frac{2}{k} \right\rceil + 2D)$, and if $d = 3D + 2$ ($d \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$), $x = (h \left\lceil \frac{2}{k} \right\rceil + 2D + 1, h \left\lceil \frac{1}{k} \right\rceil + D)$ otherwise. Then, S is irreducible, by applying Theorem 11, if and only if one of the following condition holds:*

- $k = 1$, ($S = \langle 3, 3h + d \rangle$).
- $k = 2$ and $h = 1$ (In this case, $S = \langle 3, 3 + d, 3 + 2d \rangle$, in particular, for $d = 1$, $S = \{0, 3, \rightarrow\}$).

Furthermore, if $k = 1$, by Selmer's formulas $F(S) = 6h + 2d - 3$ which is odd, so $S = \langle 3, 3h + d \rangle$ is symmetric. If $k = 2$ and $h = 1$, $F(S) = 2d$, so S is always pseudosymmetric in this case.

This result has been previously proven by Matthews in [12] and partially by Estrada and López in [8].

In what follows we show how to decompose a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3 that is not irreducible into irreducible numerical semigroups with multiplicity three (the decomposition of a irreducible numerical semigroup into irreducible numerical semigroups is trivial). Assume that S is a numerical semigroup that is not irreducible. By Lemma 3, $\#\text{SG}_3(S) = 2$, and then, if $x = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{N}^2$ is the Kunz-coordinates vector of S , by Proposition 8, $\text{SG}_3(S) = \{3x_1 - 2, 3x_2 - 1\}$ with $2x_1 \geq x_2 + 2$, $2x_2 \geq x_1 + 1$ and $x_1, x_2 \geq 2$.

First, we characterize the set of 3-irreducible oversemigroups of S in terms of their Kunz-coordinates vectors. We denote here by $\mathcal{I}_3(S)$ the set of undercoordinates of the Kunz-coordinates vector of S that are 3-irreducible.

Theorem 13. *Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3 and such that S is not irreducible. If $x = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{N}^2$ is the Kunz-coordinates vector of S , then, the set of irreducible undercoordinates of S with multiplicity 3 is:*

$$\mathcal{I}_3(S) = \widehat{\mathcal{I}}_3(S) \cup \begin{cases} \{(1, 1), (x_1, \frac{x_1-1}{2}), (\frac{x_2}{2}, x_2)\} & \text{if } x_1 \text{ is odd and } x_2 \text{ is even,} \\ \{(1, 1), (x_1, \frac{x_1-1}{2}), (\frac{x_2+1}{2}, x_2)\} & \text{if } x_1, x_2 \text{ are odd,} \\ \{(1, 1), (x_1, \frac{x_1}{2}), (\frac{x_2}{2}, x_2)\} & \text{if } x_1, x_2 \text{ are even,} \\ \{(1, 1), (x_1, \frac{x_1}{2}), (\frac{x_2+1}{2}, x_2)\} & \text{if } x_1 \text{ is even and } x_2 \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{where } \widehat{\mathcal{I}}_3(S) = \begin{cases} \{(2, 1)\} & \text{if } x_1 \geq 2, x_2 = 1, \\ \{(1, 2)\} & \text{if } x_2 \geq 2, x_1 = 1, \\ \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\} & \text{if } x_1, x_2 \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

Proof. Let S' be a irreducible oversemigroup of S . Then, it has Kunz-coordinates vector $(x'_1, x'_2) = (x_1, x_2) - (y_1, y_2)$ verifying the diophantine inequalities in $(P^m(x))$. Then, for $m = 3$, this system is:

$$\begin{aligned} 2y_1 - y_2 &\leq 2x_1 - x_2 \\ 2y_2 - y_1 &\leq 2x_2 - x_1 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Let S' be an irreducible oversemigroup of S with multiplicity 3. It is clear that at least one special gap in $\text{SG}_3(S)$ does not belong to S' , otherwise S' has the same special gaps larger than 3 that S , being $S = S'$. We can distinguish here two cases:

- (1) $h_1 = 3x_1 - 2 \notin S'$. By Proposition 8, $h_1 \notin S'$ if and only if $y_1 = 0$, and since S' is 3-irreducible $y_1 + y_2 = x_1 + x_2 - \lceil \frac{3x_1-1}{2} \rceil$, that is, $y_2 = x_1 + x_2 - \lceil \frac{3x_1-1}{2} \rceil$.
- (2) $h_2 = 3x_2 - 1 \notin S'$. By Proposition 8, $h_2 \notin S'$ if and only if $y_2 = 0$, and since S' is 3-irreducible $y_1 + y_2 = x_1 + x_2 - \lceil \frac{3x_2}{2} \rceil$, that is, $y_1 = x_1 + x_2 - \lceil \frac{3x_2}{2} \rceil$.

Also, if $x_1 \geq 2$, $(2, 1) \leq (x_1, x_2)$ is an irreducible undercoordinate of S , and if $x_2 \geq 2$, $(1, 2) \leq (x_1, x_2)$ is in $\mathcal{I}_3(S)$.

Then, the set of irreducible oversemigroups of S is given by the Kunz-coordinates vectors $(x_1, x_1 + \lceil \frac{3x_1-1}{2} \rceil)$, $(x_2 + \lceil \frac{3x_2}{2} \rceil, x_2)$, $(1, 2)$, and $(2, 1)$.

The result follows by expanding the ceiling par of these vectors and by adding the Kunz-coordinates vector $(1, 1)$ which is a irreducible oversemigroup for any numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3. \square

We illustrate the usage of the above result in the following example.

Example 14. Let $S = \langle 3, 10, 14 \rangle$. S is a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3 and $\text{Ap}(S, 3) = \{0, 10, 14\}$. Then, its Kunz-coordinates vector is $x = (\frac{10-1}{3}, \frac{14-1}{3}) = (3, 4)$. Since 3 is odd, 4 is even, and $3, 4 \geq 2$, the set of irreducible undercoordinates of S is $\{(1, 2), (2, 1)\} \cup \{(1, 1), (3, \frac{3-1}{2}), (\frac{4}{2}, 4)\} = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 1), (2, 4)\}$. Consequently, the set of irreducible oversemigroups of S with multiplicity 3 is:

$$\{\langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 5, 7 \rangle, \langle 3, 5 \rangle, \langle 3, 7 \rangle\}$$

As a direct consequence of Theorem 13 and the identification between Kunz-coordinates vectors and numerical semigroups, we are able to describe minimal decompositions into 3-irreducible numerical semigroups for a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3.

Corollary 15. Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3 and $(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{N}^2$ its Kunz-coordinates vector. Then, either S is irreducible or can be (minimally) decomposed into 3-irreducible numerical semigroups as:

$$S = \begin{cases} \langle 3, \frac{3x_1+1}{2} \rangle \cap \langle 3, \frac{3x_2+2}{2} \rangle & \text{if } x_1 \text{ is odd and } x_2 \text{ is even,} \\ \langle 3, \frac{3x_1+1}{2} \rangle \cap \langle 3, \frac{3x_2+5}{2}, 3x_2+2 \rangle & \text{if } x_1, x_2 \text{ are odd,} \\ \langle 3, 3x_1+1, \frac{3x_1+4}{2} \rangle \cap \langle 3, \frac{3x_2+2}{2} \rangle & \text{if } x_1, x_2 \text{ are even,} \\ \langle 3, 3x_1+1, \frac{3x_1+4}{2} \rangle \cap \langle 3, \frac{3x_2+5}{2}, 3x_2+2 \rangle & \text{if } x_1 \text{ is even and } x_2 \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

Corollary 16. Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3. The decompositions of S into irreducible numerical semigroups given in Corollary 15 are unique.

Proof. The proof follows by noting that $\text{SG}_3(S) = \text{SG}(S)$ when $S \neq \{0, 3, \rightarrow\}$ and then, if a numerical semigroup is not irreducible (being then $\#\text{SG}(S) = 2$) a decomposition of S into irreducible numerical semigroups must consist of two numerical semigroups with Frobenius number each of the special gaps in $\text{SG}_3(S)$. Furthermore, since those semigroups must be irreducible, its genus is also fixed. By Corollary 4 in [20], there is only one numerical semigroup with fixed genus and Frobenius number. Hence, the decomposition is unique. \square

Example 17. Let $S = \langle 3, 23, 40 \rangle$. S is a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3 and $\text{Ap}(S, 3) = \{0, 40, 23\}$. Hence, its Kunz-coordinates vector is $x = (\frac{40-1}{3}, \frac{23-2}{3}) = (13, 7)$. Since x does not verify any of the conditions of Theorem 11, S is not irreducible. Then, since 13 and 7 are both odd, the minimal decomposition of S into irreducible numerical semigroups is

$$S = \langle 3, \frac{3 \times 13 + 1}{2} \rangle \cap \langle 3, \frac{3 \times 7 + 5}{2}, 3 \times 7 + 2 \rangle = \langle 3, 20 \rangle \cap \langle 3, 13, 23 \rangle$$

In [3] it is also defined the notion of m -symmetry and m -pseudosymmetry of a numerical semigroup with multiplicity m , extending the previous notions of symmetry and pseudosymmetry (see [21]). A numerical semigroup, S , with multiplicity m is m -symmetric if S is m -irreducible and $F(S)$ is odd. On the other hand, S is m -pseudosymmetric if S is m -irreducible and $F(S)$ is even.

Another well-known set of numerical semigroups is the one of numerical semigroups that can be decomposed into m -symmetric numerical semigroups (ISYM-semigroups). For the case when $m = 3$, clearly, if S is a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3 we can distinguish two cases: when S is 3-irreducible numerical semigroup or when it is not. In the first case, S is a ISYM-semigroup if S is 3-symmetric, in the

second case, S is an ISYM-semigroup if the two 3-irreducible numerical semigroups in the decomposition (Corollary 15) are 3-symmetric. Since the Frobenius numbers of both 3-irreducible numerical semigroups are known, the elements in $\text{SG}_3(S)$, S is a ISYM-semigroup if all the elements in $\text{SG}_3(S)$ are odd. This results in the following corollaries.

Corollary 18. *Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3 and Kunz-coordinates vector $x = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{N}^2$. Then, S is decomposable as an intersection of symmetric numerical semigroups with multiplicity 3 if and only if one of the following conditions holds:*

- (1) S is a 3-symmetric numerical semigroup.
- (2) S is not 3-irreducible, x_1 is odd and x_2 is even.

An analogous treatment can be done to analyze those numerical semigroups with multiplicity 3 that can be decomposed as an intersection of 3-pseudosymmetric numerical semigroups.

Corollary 19. *Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 3 and Kunz-coordinates vector $x = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{N}^2$. Then, S is decomposable as an intersection of pseudosymmetric numerical semigroups with multiplicity 3 if and only if one of the following conditions holds:*

- (1) S is a 3-pseudosymmetric numerical semigroup.
- (2) S is not 3-irreducible, x_1 is even and x_2 is odd.

4. 4-IRREDUCIBLE NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS

In this section we study the set of irreducible numerical semigroups with multiplicity four. In this case,

Lemma 20. *Every 4-irreducible numerical semigroup different from $\{0, 4, \rightarrow\}$ is irreducible.*

Proof. Let S be a 4-irreducible numerical semigroup. By Lemma 1 one of the following conditions holds:

- (1) $S = \{x \in \mathbb{N} : x \geq m, x \neq F(S)\} \cup \{0\}$. In this case, either $S = \langle 4, 5, 6 \rangle$, $S = \langle 4, 5, 7 \rangle$, or $S = \langle 4, 6, 7 \rangle$. All of them are irreducible.
- (2) S is an irreducible numerical semigroup. In this case we are done.

The semigroup $\{0, 4, \rightarrow\}$ is 4-irreducible but it is not irreducible since $3 = g(S) \neq \left\lceil \frac{F(S)+1}{2} \right\rceil = 2$. \square

Although the complete set of 4-irreducible numerical semigroups does not coincide with the set of irreducible numerical semigroups with multiplicity 4 as in the case when the multiplicity is 3, the difference is only one element, $\hat{S} = \{0, 4, \rightarrow\}$, which is closed under decompositions, i.e., it only appears in its own decomposition into 4-irreducible numerical semigroups. Then, through this section we assume that the numerical semigroups with multiplicity 4 are different from \hat{S} .

Note also that the above result, is not further true when the multiplicity is greater than 4. For the case when $m = 5$, $\langle 5, 6, 8, 9 \rangle$ is 5-irreducible but it is not irreducible.

In the following lemma we describe the set of special gaps larger than 4 of a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 4.

Lemma 21. *Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 4 and Kunz-coordinates vector $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{N}^3$. Then, the set of special gaps larger than 4 is:*

$$\text{SG}_4(S) = \begin{cases} \{0\} & \text{if } x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 1, \\ \{4x_1 - 3\} & \text{if } x_1 + x_2 \geq x_3 + 1, 2x_1 \geq x_2 + 2, \text{ and } x_2 + x_3 \leq x_1 - 1, \\ \{4x_1 - 3\} & \text{if } x_1 + x_2 \geq x_3 + 1, 2x_1 \geq x_2 + 2, x_2 = 1 \text{ and } 2x_3 \leq x_2, \\ \{4x_1 - 3\} & \text{if } x_1 + x_2 \geq x_3 + 1, 2x_1 \geq x_2 + 2, x_2 = 1 \text{ and } x_2 + x_3 \leq x_1 - 1, \\ \{4x_1 - 3\} & \text{if } x_1 = 2, x_2 = x_3 = 1, \\ \{4x_2 - 2\} & \text{if } x_1 + x_2 \geq x_3 + 1, x_2 + x_3 \geq x_1, 2x_1 \leq x_2 + 1 \text{ and } 2x_3 \leq x_2, \\ \{4x_3 - 1\} & \text{if } x_2 + x_3 \geq x_1, 2x_3 \geq x_2 + 1, \text{ and } x_1 + x_2 \leq x_3, \\ \{4x_1 - 3, 4x_2 - 2\} & \text{if } x_1 + x_2 \geq x_3 + 1, 2x_1 \geq x_2 + 2, x_2 + x_3 \geq x_1, 2x_3 \geq x_2 + 1, x_1 \geq 2, \text{ and } x_2 \geq 2 \\ \{4x_1 - 3, 4x_3 - 1\} & \text{if } x_1 + x_2 \geq x_3 + 1, 2x_1 \leq x_2 + 1, x_2 + x_3 \geq x_1, 2x_3 \geq x_2 + 1, x_1 \geq 2, \text{ and } x_2 \geq 2 \\ \{4x_1 - 3, 4x_3 - 1\} & \text{if } x_2 = 1, x_3 \leq x_1, x_3 \geq x_1 - 1, x_1 \geq 2, \text{ and } x_3 \geq 2, \\ \{4x_2 - 2, 4x_3 - 1\} & \text{if } x_1 + x_2 \geq x_3 + 1, x_2 + x_3 \geq x_1, 2x_3 \geq x_2 + 1, 2x_1 \leq x_2 + 1, x_2 \geq 2, \text{ and } x_3 \geq 2 \\ \{4x_1 - 3, 4x_2 - 2, 4x_3 - 1\} & \text{if } x_1 + x_2 \geq x_3 + 1, 2x_1 \geq x_2 + 2, x_2 + x_3 \geq x_1, 2x_3 \geq x_2 + 1, x_2 \geq 2, \text{ and } x_3 \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

Proof. The result follows by applying (2) to compute the set $\text{SG}_4(S)$ in terms of its Kunz-coordinates vector. \square

Also, analogously to the case with multiplicity 3 we have the following result concerning the irreducibility of a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 4.

Corollary 22. *Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 4 and $\text{Ap}(S, 4) = \{0, 4x_1 + 1, 4x_2 + 2, 4x_3 + 3\}$. Then, S is 4-irreducible if and only if one of the following conditions holds:*

- (1) $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 1$
- (2) $x_1 + x_2 \geq x_3 + 1$, $2x_1 \geq x_2 + 2$, and $x_2 + x_3 \leq x_1 - 1$,
- (3) $x_1 + x_2 \geq x_3 + 1$, $2x_1 \geq x_2 + 2$, $x_2 = 1$ and $2x_3 \leq x_2$,
- (4) $x_1 + x_2 \geq x_3 + 1$, $2x_1 \geq x_2 + 2$, $x_2 = 1$ and $x_2 + x_3 \leq x_1 - 1$,
- (5) $x_1 = 2$, $x_2 = x_3 = 1$,
- (6) $x_1 + x_2 \geq x_3 + 1$, $x_2 + x_3 \geq x_1$, $2x_1 \leq x_2 + 1$ and $2x_3 \leq x_2$,
- (7) $x_2 + x_3 \geq x_1$, $2x_3 \geq x_2 + 1$, and $x_1 + x_2 \leq x_3$.

In the following example we analyze irreducible numerical semigroups with multiplicity four that are generated by generalized arithmetic sequences by applying the above corollary.

Example 23. *For h, d positive integers, $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ and such that $\gcd(d, 4) = 1$, $S = \langle 4, 4h + d, 4h + 2d, \dots, 4 + kd \rangle$ is said that generated by a generalized arithmetic sequence. In [13] it is proved that $\text{Ap}(S, 4) = \{0, 4h \left\lceil \frac{1}{k} \right\rceil + d, 4h \left\lceil \frac{2}{k} \right\rceil + 2d, 4h \left\lceil \frac{3}{k} \right\rceil + 3d\}$. Distinguishing the possible values of k and $d \pmod{4}$, the Kunz-coordinates vector of S are:*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (h + D, 2h + 2D, 3h + 3D) & \text{if } k = 1 \text{ and } d \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ (3h + 3D + 2, 2h + 2D + 1, h + D) & \text{if } k = 1 \text{ and } d \equiv 3 \pmod{4}, \\ (h + D, h + 2D, 2h + 3D) & \text{if } k = 2 \text{ and } d \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ (2h + 3D + 2, h + 2D + 1, h + D) & \text{if } k = 2 \text{ and } d \equiv 3 \pmod{4}, \\ (h + D, h + 2D, h + 3D) & \text{if } k = 3 \text{ and } d \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ (h + 3D + 2, h + 2D + 1, h + D) & \text{if } k = 3 \text{ and } d \equiv 3 \pmod{4}, \end{array} \right.$$

where $D = \frac{d-d \pmod{4}}{4}$.

Corollary 22 allows us to decide the irreducibility of those numerical semigroups just by checking in some inequalities are satisfied by the above Kunz-coordinates vectors. By writting down the inequalities, it is easy to check that when $k = 1$ or $k = 2$, S is always irreducible, while for $k = 3$ the inequalities are never hold so S is not irreducible. Furthermore, by Selmer's formulas $F(S) = 4(3h - 1) + 3d$ if $k = 1$ and $F(S) = 4(2h - 1) + 3d$ if $k = 2$. Since d , in these cases $F(S)$ is always odd, being then S symmetric.

This result was also proved by Matthews in [12].

In case the numerical semigroup is not 4-irreducible, that is, in one of the cases of Corollary 22, we can find a decomposition into 4-irreducible numerical semigroups with at least two 4-irreducible numerical semigroups. If $\#\text{SG}_4(S) = 2$, then a minimal decomposition will be given as an intersection of two 4-irreducible numerical semigroups while if $\#\text{SG}_4(S) = 3$, such a decomposition may consists of two or three 4-irreducible numerical semigroups.

First we analyze the case when the number of special gaps larger than 4 is two. Then, it is enough to look for two 4-irreducible numerical semigroups such that each of them has as Frobenius number each of the special gaps.

When the cardinality of $\text{SG}_4(S)$ is two, to decompose S into 4-irreducible numerical semigroups we have to search for irreducible oversemigroups of S with Frobenius number each of the two special gaps of S .

Theorem 24. *Let S a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 4 with Kunz-coordinates vector $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{N}^3 \setminus \{(1, 1, 1)\}$, and let S' be an irreducible oversemigroup of S with special gap $h_i = 4(x_i - 1) + i$. Then, the Kunz-coordinates vector of S' are in the form $x - y \in \mathbb{N}^3$, with $y \in \mathbb{N}$ and such that:*

$$\begin{array}{ll} y_1 = 0, y_2 \in [x_2 - x_1, x_2 - 1] \text{ and } y_3 = -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 1 - y_2 & \text{if } i=1 \\ y_1 \in [x_1 - x_3 + 1, x_1 - \frac{x_3}{3}], y_2 = 0, y_3 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - y_1 & \text{if } i=2 \\ y_1 \in [x_1 - x_3 + 1, x_1 - \frac{x_3}{3}], y_2 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - y_1, y_3 = 0 & \text{if } i=3 \end{array}$$

Proof. Any oversemigroup of S has Kunz-coordinates vector in the form $x^k = x - y^k$, where $y^k \in \mathbb{N}^3$ verifies the inequalities in $(P^m(x))$ for $m = 4$, that is

$$\begin{aligned} 2y_1^k - y_2^k &\leq 2x_1 - x_2 \\ y_1^k + y_2^k - y_3^k &\leq x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \\ y_2^k + y_3^k - y_1^k &\leq x_1 + x_3 - x_1 + 1 \\ 2y_3^k - y_2 &\leq 2x_3 - x_2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

and such that those oversemigroups are irreducible with $F(x^k) = 4(x_k - 1) + k$, that is $y_k^k = 0$ and

$$y_1^k + y_2^k + y_3^k = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - \left\lceil \frac{4(x_k - 1) + k + 1}{2} \right\rceil$$

In what follows we analyze each y^k , for $k = 1, 2, 3$:

(1) For $k = 1$ the conditions are, by fixing $y_1^1 = 0$ and $y_3^1 = -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 1 - y_2^1$:

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad & y_2^1 \leq x_2 - 1 \\ (5) \quad & y_2^1 \geq -x_1 + x_2 + 2 \\ (6) \quad & y_2^1 \geq x_2 - 2x_1 \\ (7) \quad & y_2^1 \leq x_2 \\ (8) \quad & y_2^1 \geq x_2 - \frac{2x_1 + 1}{2} \\ (9) \quad & y_2^1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, constraint (6) is redundant with constraint (8), and constraint (5) is redundant when imposing (4) and (8), and also (7) by (4), so finally the lattice is

$$y_2 \in [x_2 - \frac{2x_1 + 1}{2}, x_2 - 1] \cap \mathbb{N} = [x_2 - x_1, x_2 - 1] \cap \mathbb{N}$$

(2) For $i = 2$, $y_2^2 = 0$, and $y_3^2 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - y_1^2$, so all the constraints can be written in terms of y_1^2 . Then, the conditions are:

$$\begin{aligned} (10) \quad & y_1^2 \leq x_1 - 1 \\ (11) \quad & y_1^2 \geq x_1 - x_2 + 1 \\ (12) \quad & y_1^2 \leq x_1 - \frac{x_2}{2} \\ (13) \quad & y_1^2 \leq x_1 \\ (14) \quad & y_1^2 \geq x_1 - x_2 \\ (15) \quad & y_1^2 \geq x_1 - \frac{x_2 + 1}{2} \\ (16) \quad & y_1^2 \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

By an analogous discarding procedure, the above constraints can be written as the integer points inside the interval $[x_1 - \frac{x_2 + 1}{2}, x_1 - \frac{x_2}{2}]$. Then, h_1 is in $G(x - y)$ if and only if $y_1 = 0$. We can choose $y_1 = 0$ in the above system if $0 \geq x_1 - \frac{x_2 + 1}{2}$ (note that $0 \geq x_1 - \frac{x_2}{2}$ is always true by the conditions of being a Kunz-coordinates vector). Then, the condition is $2x_1 \geq x_2 + 1$. On the other hand, $h_3 \in G(x - y)$ if $y_3 = 0$ is a eligible choice, that is, $x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - y_2 = 0$ is a solution. This is equivalent to $x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \leq x_1 - \frac{x_2}{2}$, that is, to $x_2 \geq 2x_3$.

- (3) Finally, for $h_3 = 4(x_3 - 1) + 3$, the constraints can be written, by fixing $y_3 = 0$ and $y_2 = x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - y_1$, as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (17) \quad & y_1 \leq x_1 - 1 \\
 (18) \quad & y_1 \geq x_1 - x_3 + 1 \\
 (19) \quad & y_1 \leq x_1 - \frac{x_3}{3} \\
 (20) \quad & y_1 \geq x_1 - x_3 \\
 (21) \quad & y_1 \leq x_1 + x_3 + 1 \\
 (22) \quad & y_1 \in \mathbb{N}
 \end{aligned}$$

Whose set of solutions for y_1 is $[x_1 - x_3 + 1, x_1 - \frac{x_3}{3}] \cap \mathbb{N}$. Then $h_1 \in G(x - y)$ if and only if $0 \geq x_1 - x_3 + 1$, that is, when $x_3 \geq x_1 + 1$. And $h_2 \in G(x - y)$ if and only if $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \leq x_1 - \frac{x_3}{3}$, that is, when $2x_3 \geq 3x_2$. \square

As a consequence of the above theorem, minimal decomposition into irreducible numerical semigroups with multiplicity 4 can be described when the number of special gaps larger than 4 is two.

Corollary 25. *Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 4 and Kunz-coordinates vector $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{N}^3 \setminus \{(1, 1, 1)\}$. Then, if $\text{SG}_4(S) = \{4(x_i - 1) + i, 4(x_j - 1) + j\}$, a minimal decomposition of S into irreducible numerical semigroups with multiplicity four is*

$$S = \begin{cases} \langle 4, 4x_1 + 1, 4(x_2 - y_2) + 2, 4(x_1 - x_2 - 1 + y_2) + 3 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 4(x_1 - y_1) + 1, 4x_2 + 2, 4(x_2 - x_1 + y_1) + 3 \rangle & \text{if } i = 1, j = 2 \\ \langle 4, 4x_1 + 1, 4(x_2 - y_2) + 2, 4(x_1 - x_2 - 1 + y_2) + 3 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 4(x_1 - y_3) + 1, 4(x_3 - x_1 + y_3) + 2, 4x_3 + 3 \rangle & \text{if } i = 1, j = 3 \\ \langle 4, 4(x_1 - y_1) + 1, 4x_2 + 2, 4(x_2 - x_1 + y_1) + 3 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 4(x_1 - y_3) + 1, 4(x_3 - x_1 + y_3) + 2, 4x_3 + 3 \rangle & \text{if } i = 2, j = 3 \end{cases}$$

with $y_1 \in [x_1 - x_3 + 1, x_1 - \frac{x_3}{3}] \cap \mathbb{N}$, $y_2 \in [x_2 - x_1, x_2 - 1] \cap \mathbb{N}$ and $y_3 \in [x_1 - x_3 + 1, x_1 - \frac{x_3}{3}] \cap \mathbb{N}$.

Proof. It follows directly by applying Theorem 24 and Lemma 6. \square

Example 26. *Let $S = \langle 4, 31, 53 \rangle$. S is a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 4 and $\text{Ap}(S, 4) = \{0, 53, 62, 31\}$. Then, its Kunz-coordinates vector is $x = (\frac{53-1}{4}, \frac{62-2}{4}, \frac{31-3}{4}) = (13, 15, 7)$. By Lemma 21, the set $\text{SG}_4(S) = \{4 \times 13 - 3, 4 \times 15 - 2\} = \{49, 58\}$. By Theorem 24, the decompositions of S into irreducible numerical semigroups with multiplicity 4 are in the form:*

$$S = \langle 4, 53, 62 - 4y_2, -9 + 4y_2 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 53 - 4y_1, 62, 11 + 4y_1 \rangle$$

with $y_1 \in [7, 10] \cap \mathbb{N}$ and $y_2 \in [2, 14]$. For example, taking $y_1 = 8$ and $y_2 = 6$, a minimal decomposition of S into irreducible numerical semigroups is given by:

$$S = \langle 4, 53, 38, 15 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 21, 62, 43 \rangle = \langle 4, 15 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 21, 43 \rangle$$

A direct consequence of Theorem 24 is the following result that states the number of minimal decompositions into irreducible numerical semigroups for a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 4.

Corollary 27. *Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 4, with Kunz-coordinates vector $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\text{SG}_4(S) = \{4(x_i - 1) + i, 4(x_j - 1) + j\}$. Then, the number of minimal decompositions of S into irreducible numerical semigroups with multiplicity 4 is the following:*

$$\begin{cases} \left\lfloor \frac{2x_3}{3} \right\rfloor x_1 & \text{if } i = 1 \text{ and } j = 2 \\ \left\lfloor \frac{2x_3}{3} \right\rfloor x_1 & \text{if } i = 1 \text{ and } j = 3 \\ \left\lfloor \frac{2x_3}{3} \right\rfloor^2 & \text{if } i = 2 \text{ and } j = 3 \end{cases}$$

where $\lfloor q \rfloor$ is the floor part for any $q \in \mathbb{Q}$.

Proof. The result follows by counting the integer points in $[x_1 - x_3 + 1, x_1 - \frac{x_3}{3}]$, $[x_2 - x_1, x_2 - 1]$ and $[x_1 - x_3 + 1, x_1 - \frac{x_3}{3}]$, which are the interval where the y -variables take values in Theorem 24. \square

Example 28. *For $S = \langle 4, 31, 53 \rangle$ in Example 26, since the Kunz-coordinates vector of S is $(13, 15, 7)$ and $\text{SG}_4 = \{49, 58\}$, the number of minimal decomposition in S into irreducible numerical semigroups with multiplicity 4 is $\left\lfloor \frac{2 \times 7}{3} \right\rfloor \times 13 = 4 \times 13 = 52$, which is the number of integer points inside $[7, 10] \times [2, 14]$.*

In what follows, we analyze those numerical semigroups with multiplicity 4 with three special gaps greater than 4. In this case one could find that the number of numerical semigroups involved in a minimal decomposition into 4-irreducible numerical semigroups is 2 or 3. The following result states when such a numerical semigroup is decomposable into 2 irreducible numerical semigroups with multiplicity 4.

Theorem 29. *Let S be a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 4, with Kunz-coordinates vector $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{N}^3$ and $\#SG_4(S) = 3$. Then, S can be decomposed into two 4-irreducible numerical semigroups if and only if one of the following conditions holds:*

- (1) $x_2 \leq x_1$, and $S = \langle 4, 4x_1+1, 4x_2+2, 4(x_1-x_2-1)+3 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 4(x_1-y_3)+1, 4(x_3-x_1+y_3)+2, 4x_3+3 \rangle$,
- (2) $x_1 \geq x_3+2$, and $S = \langle 4, 4x_1+1, 4(x_1-x_3-1)+2, 4x_3+3 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 4(x_1-y_1)+1, 4x_2+2, 4(x_2-x_1+y_1)+3 \rangle$,
- (3) $2x_1 \leq x_2+1$, and $S = \langle 4, 4x_1+1, 4x_2+2, 4(x_2-x_1)+3 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 4(x_1-y_3)+1, 4(x_3-x_1+y_3)+2, 4x_3+3 \rangle$,
- (4) $2x_3 \leq x_2$, and $S = \langle 4, 4x_1+1, 4(x_2-y_2)+2, 4(x_1-x_2-1+y_2)+3 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 4(x_1-y_1)+1, 4x_2+2, 4(x_2-x_1+y_1)+3 \rangle$,
- (5) $x_3 \geq x_1+1$, and $S = \langle 4, 4(x_1-y_1)+1, 4x_2+2, 4(x_2-x_1+y_1)+3 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 4(x_1-y_3)+1, 4(x_3-x_1+y_3)+2, 4x_3+3 \rangle$,
- (6) $3x_2 \leq 2x_3$, and $S = \langle 4, 4x_1+1, 4(x_2-y_2)+2, 4(x_1-x_2-1+y_2)+3 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 4(x_1-y_3)+1, 4(x_3-x_1+y_3)+2, 4x_3+3 \rangle$.

Proof. Since $\#SG_4(S) = 3$, $SG_4(S) = \{4(x_1-1)+1, 4(x_2-2)+2, 4(x_3-1)+3\}$. Let us analyze each one of those special gaps:

- (1) $h_1 = 4(x_1-1)+1$. Then, the semigroup $x-y$ whose Frobenius number is h_1 covers also h_2 if 0 is in $[x_2-x_1, x_2-1]$, and then $y_2 = 0$ can be chosen, that is when $0 \geq x_2-x_1$, or equivalently, when $x_2 \leq x_1$. Then, a minimal decomposition is that of choosing $y_2 = 0$, and when h_1 and h_3 must be covered in Corollary 25. However, $x-y$ may not covers h_2 but can cover h_3 , which is equivalent to $y_3 = 0$, that is possible when $y_3 = -x_1+x_2+x_3+1-y_2 = 0$ can be chosen, or equivalently, when $-x_1+x_2+x_3+1 \in [x_2-x_1, x_2-1] \cap \mathbb{N}$, which is the same that $x_1 \geq x_3+1$. The decomposition is given by fixing $y_3 = 0$ (or equivalently $y_2 = -x_1+x_2+x_3+1$) in Corollary 25 when h_1 and h_2 are the special gaps.
- (2) $h_2 = 4(x_2-1)+2$. h_1 is in $G(x-y)$ if and only if $y_1 = 0$. We can choose $y_1 = 0$ in the interval in Theorem 24 if $0 \geq x_1 - \frac{x_2+1}{2}$ (note that $0 \geq x_1 - \frac{x_2}{2}$ is always true by the conditions of being a Kunz-coordinates vector). The minimal decomposition follows by fixing $y_1 = 0$ in Corollary 25 when h_2 and h_3 are the special gaps. Then, the condition is $2x_1 \geq x_2+1$. On the other hand, $h_3 \in G(x-y)$ if $y_3 = 0$ is a eligible choice, that is, $x_1-x_2+x_3-y_1 = 0$ is a solution. This is equivalent to $x_1-x_2+x_3 \leq x_1 - \frac{x_2}{2}$, that is, to $x_2 \geq 2x_3$. Then, the decomposition is obtained by applying Corollary 25 when $y_1 = x_1-x_2+x_3$ in the case when h_1 and h_2 are the special gaps to be covered.
- (3) Finally, for $h_3 = 4(x_3-1)+3$. $h_1 \in G(x-y)$ if and only if, again by Theorem 24, $0 \geq x_1-x_3+1$, that is, when $x_3 \geq x_1+1$. The decomposition is again obtained by applying Corollary 25 when h_3 and h_2 are the special gaps. And $h_2 \in G(x-y)$ if and only if $x_1+x_2-x_3 \leq x_1 - \frac{x_3}{3}$, that is, when $2x_3 \geq 3x_2$. By Corollary 25, the minimal decomposition coincided with the one when $y_1 = x_1+x_3-x_3$ in the case when h_1 and h_3 are the special gaps.

□

If none of the conditions of Theorem 29 holds, a minimal decomposition into irreducible numerical semigroups with multiplicity 4 consists of the intersection of three 4-irreducible numerical semigroups. Those three semigroups can be described by choosing Kunz-coordinates vectors such that each of them has as Frobenius number each of the different three special gaps. These choices are described as the integer points inside the above intervals. We summarize in the following result such a methodology to construct the decomposition.

Theorem 30. *Let S be a numerical semigroups with multiplicity 4, Kunz-coordinates vector $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{N}^3$, and such that $\#SG_4(S) = 3$. Then, if none of the conditions of Theorem 29 holds, the minimal decompositions of S into irreducible numerical semigroups with multiplicity 4 is the following:*

$$S = \langle 4, 4(x_1 - y_1) + 1, 4x_2 + 2, 4(x_2 - x_1 + y_1) + 3 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 4x_1 + 1, 4(x_2 - y_2) + 2, 4(x_1 - x_2 - 1 + y_2) + 3 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 4(x_3 - x_2 + y_2) + 1, 4(x_2 - y_3) + 2, 4x_3 + 3 \rangle$$

where $y_1 \in [x_1 - \frac{x_2+1}{2}, x_1 - \frac{x_2}{2}] \cap \mathbb{N}$, $y_2 \in [x_2 - x_1, x_2 - 1] \cap \mathbb{N}$ and $y_3 \in [x_1 - x_3 + 1, x_1 - \frac{x_3}{3}] \cap \mathbb{N}$.

The following example illustrates the usage of the above result.

Example 31. *Let $S = \langle 4, 21, 18, 23 \rangle$. S is a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 4 and its Kunz-coordinates vector is $x = (5, 4, 5)$. The set of special gaps greater than four of S is $SG_4(S) = \{17, 14, 19\}$. It is easy to check that x does not verify any of the conditions of Theorem 29, and then, a minimal decomposition of S into 4-irreducible numerical semigroups involves 3 semigroups. To compute one of those minimal decompositions, we apply Theorem 30 that gives us directly the decomposition as:*

$$S = \langle 4, 21 - y_1, 18, 4y_1 - 1 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 21, 18 - 4y_2, 4y_2 + 3 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 5 + 4y_2, 18 - 4y_3, 23 \rangle$$

for any $y_1 \in [3, 3] \cap \mathbb{N}$, $y_2 \in [0, 3] \cap \mathbb{N}$ and $y_3 \in [1, 3] \cap \mathbb{N}$. For instance, for $y_1 = 3$, $y_2 = 2$ and $y_3 = 3$ we have the decomposition

$$S = \langle 4, 18, 18, 11 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 21, 10, 11 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 13, 6, 23 \rangle = \langle 4, 11, 18 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 10, 11 \rangle \cap \langle 4, 6, 13 \rangle$$

Finally, we analyze with our approach the 4-symmetry and 4-pseudosymmetry of a numerical semigroup with multiplicity 4. Let $S \neq \{0, 4, \rightarrow\}$ be a numerical semigroup with $m(S) = 4$ and Kunz-coordinates vector $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{N}^3$. If S is irreducible, then, $SG_4 = \{4(x_i - 1) + i\}$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, so $F(S) = 4(x_i - 1) + i$. Hence, S is symmetric if and only if i is even, or equivalently, if $i = 1, 3$, and S is pseudosymmetric if and only if $i = 2$.

If S is not irreducible and $SG_4(S) = \{4(x_i - 1) + i, 4(x_j - 1) + j\}$, S is decomposable into symmetric numerical semigroups with multiplicity 4 if and only if $i = 1$ and $j = 3$, while S is never decomposable as an intersection of pseudosymmetric numerical semigroups. If $\#SG_4(S) = 3$, then, S is decomposable into symmetric numerical semigroups if condition 1. or 6. in Theorem 29 is satisfied. Note that these conditions are hold if S is decomposed into one numerical semigroup with Frobenius number $4(x_1 - 1) + 1$ and other with Frobenius number $4(x_3 - 3) + 3$, covering some of them the even special gap $4(x_2 - 1) + 2$. Clearly, in this case S can be never decomposed into pseudosymmetric numerical semigroups.

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